Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN WARD FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1901.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20, 1798. [VOLUME XIV.

☞ The Subscribers to this Gazette at Germantown, to whom, (owing to recent disastrous events) their papers may not be particularly directed, will be furnished with them on application at the Post-Office, in Germantown, whither an extra number, for that purpose, will constantly be sent.

☞ Remote Subscribers for this Gazette are requested to forward pr. post, the arrearages due from them respectively. Postmasters who may have received subscriptions are earnestly desired to remit the same. At this interesting and distressing crisis, attention to this notice will peculiarly oblige the Editor.

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, September 26.

THE Mail for New-Castle, Cantwell bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, George-town and Dagsborough, Delaware; Trop and Snowhill, Maryland, Horn Town, Accomack court-house, and Northampton court house, Virginia; will be closed at this office every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at half past eight o'clock, A. M. until 1st day of April, 1799.

ROBERT PATTON.

september 26 d1at

Bank of the United States.

Philadelphia, September 21, 1798.

The public is hereby informed, that an Office of Deposit and Discount will be opened on Monday next, at the house lately occupied by SAMUEL RICHARDET, near the Market House in Germantown—where the business of this Institution will be transacted during the continuance of the malignant fever now prevailing in Philadelphia.

HENRY KUHL, *Assistant Cashier.*

september 22 d

Bank of Pennsylvania.

THE Bank of Pennsylvania is removed to Germantown,—where the business will be transacted to-morrow, in the Union School House.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

september 4 §

Wanted to purchase.

APPROVED bills on Amsterdam, for which cash will be given at the rate of thirty seven cents per Guilder. Apply to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

September 22d, 1798.

For Sale.

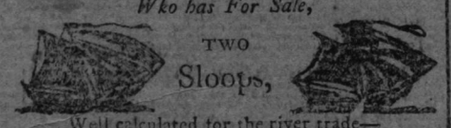
THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.

The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the wholesale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

Who has For Sale,



TWO

Sloops,

Well calculated for the river trade—

The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen, Mulberry and Red Ceder frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.

The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of *Goldthwait & Baldwin, W. B. Goldthwait, Goldthwait & Moore*, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

august 3 §

Ship & Insurance Broker,

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker. ——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*

Philadelphia, august 24th, 1798. §

City Commissioners' Office,

AUGUST 30, 1798.

IN pursuance of an ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, passed the 22d day of May 1798,

Proposals in writing will be received by the City Commissioners for one month from the first of September next, for letting to rent on leases for one year, to commence the first day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine street,
Also on Sassafras,
Mulberry,
And High streets.

Chesnut and Walnut streets, Draw bridge, with the Scale and Fish houses, Spruce, Pine and Cedar streets.

The Cellar under the City Hall.

The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill with the lots contiguous thereto (except so much thereof as shall be occupied by any buildings erected for the use of the Collector of the Tolls, or be necessary for the toll gates.)

A stated meeting of the City Commissioners will be held at the City Hall every Tuesday morning ten o'clock, during the present epidemic. colm

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given;

A large convenient, well finished house, No 225 High-street, lately occupied by Doctor Wistar, with Coach house and Stables—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHEAFF,*

No 166, High-street.

july 31 §

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THAT Proposals under sealed covers, will be received on the behalf of the United States until the twentieth day of October next, by Jonathan Jackson, Esq. at Boston, Massachusetts, Tench Francis, Esq. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and John Swann, Esq. at Baltimore, Maryland, for supplying the following articles of cloathing, for the army of the United States, viz.

FOR INFANTRY.

8,448 Hats,
504 Serjeant Coats
504 ditto vests
1,008 pairs do. woollen overalls
1,008 ditto do. linen ditto
2,016 ditto shirts
264 Musicians coats
7,680 Privates coates
7,944 ditto vests
15,888 ditto woollen overalls
15,888 ditto linen ditto
31,776 ditto shirts
33,792 pairs of Socks
33,792 pairs of shoes
8,448 stocks of black leather
8,448 stock clasps
8,448 blankets.

FOR CAVALRY.

6 Musicians coats
26 Serjeant coats
26 ditto vests
104 ditto shirts
348 Privates coats
354 ditto vests
1416 ditto shirts
760 pair of Leather breeches
760 pair of stockings
760 pair of boots
380 Stocks of black leather
380 Stock clasps
380 Blankets.

1st. Every article shall be made of materials, equally good, and in form, or fashion, conformably to patterns for the same, sealed with the seal of the War-Office, and which will be deposited with the several gentlemen, empowered to receive the proposals, as above mentioned.

2d. Sworn Inspectors shall be appointed on the part of the United States, to examine and determiee upon the several articles aforesaid, when the same shall be ready for delivery, with full power to reject every article, which shall not equal, in goodness of materials, or to be made conformably to, the fashion of the standard pattern for the same; and no allowance shall be made, for any article which shall be rejected by them, for the causes aforesaid.

3d. The proposals must specify the number of articles, and their kinds, which the party is willing to furnish, together with, the lowest prices for immediate payment in money, and also the prices, on the longest term, or terms of credit.

One third of each, and every of the several kinds of the above articles, to be delivered on the fifteenth day of December, one third on the fifteenth day of January, and the remaining third on the first day of March next; and the public will not be considered as bound to receive any of the aforesaid articles of cloathing, which shall not be ready for inspection, and delivery, at the periods agreed upon.

4th. The cloathing aforesaid will be received in the several states, at the places, and in the proportions following, viz. One third part of the whole at Springfield, Massachusetts, one other third at Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, or at Lamberton, state of New-Jersey, and one third at Baltimore, Maryland.

5th. No contract will be made, for a less number of each of the aforesaid articles of cloathing, than is requisite for a company, viz.

FOR THE CAVALRY.

4 Serjeant Coats
4 ditto vests
16 ditto shirts
1 Musician Coat
58 Private coats
59 ditto vests
236 ditto shirts
63 stocks
63 stock clasps
126 pair of leather breeches
126 pair of stockings
126 pair of boots
63 blankets

FOR THE INFANTRY.

70 Hats
4 Serjeant coats
4 ditto vests
8 ditto woollen overalls
8 ditto linen ditto
16 ditto shirts
2 Musicians coats
64 Private coats
66 ditto vests
132 ditto woolen overalls
132 ditto linen ditto.
264 ditto Shirts
280 pair of Socks
280 pair of Shoes,
70 Stocks,
70 Stock Clasps,
70 Blankets.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

War Department,
21st Sept. 1798.

West-Indian from Madeira.

☞ Those Gentlemen who have Wines on board the West-Indian are informed she is now discharging at South-street Wharf, are solicited to hasten down their permits, the Vessel being immediately wanted, *Peter Blight.*

Who wants to Purchase,

100 Barrels of good Prime or Mess Beef
100 ditto Pork
7 or 800 ditto fine Flour
4 or 5000 bushels Indian Corn.

LANDING

From the West Indian,

A choice parcel of *Phelp's* old particular Wine in Pipes fit for immediate use.

august 15 §tot

☞ *Wanted*—A situation in a Public or Merchants Office, or to go as Supercargo, by a person regularly brought up to the Mercantile and Insurance business in London, he has lately been a voyage from hence to the West-Indies as Supercargo, can be well recommended, —Please to enquire at the Printer's.

august 11

HAPPY DISCOVERY.

A certain Cure for that alarming and dreadful Disorder

The Yellow Fever,

As well as any other dangerous putrid fever, fever and ague, and other inveterate and complicated diseases, by the use of the

POUDRE UNIQUE,

WELL known and patented in England, France, Poland, and all the capital cities in Europe, where the most astonishing cures have been effected on persons judged incurable by all physicians. In a Treatise printed in London, on the properties of this powder, by T. Seymour, M. D. late Chemist to his Majesty, there are stated two hundred cases, where this most valuable remedy has proved infallible, in *all kind of fevers, pleurisy, bloody flux, inverate rheumatisms, sciatica, apoplexy, paralysie, yellow jaundice, ringworm, worms in children and in grown persons, rubites, chronical head and stomach aches, hepatick and nephretical or stone cholic, the kings evil, scurvy and the most inveterate and complicated venereal disease.* It is likewise the best preparative for the small pox and measles; of the greatest utility for young as well as for elder ladies at the critical epoch of their life. The efficacy of this powder in several of the above diseases has been discovered by chance, and so it has been in the *yellow fever* last year, by Mr. Mahy, who cured several by administering only *two* of the said *powders*, and lost not a single patient which he undertook to cure, as proved and attested by the here annexed certificates, whose original may be seen at *Andrew Hadfeg's umbrella shop, No. 131, corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets*, the only place where these powders are to be had, with proper directions for the use of them.—*Price two dollars.*

The usefulness and certainty of this remedy being so great for so many dangerous disorders, any person wishing to be provided with those powders, will please to apply very soon, as the quantity at hand is not very large, and it is doubtful if for a long time, or if ever any other *genuine* will be imported, the secret remaining only in the hands of the inventor, in Europe, and never being communicated to, or discovered by any other person.

N. B. In the yellow and putrid fevers, this powder must be taken the second, or at least the third day.

We the subscribers, during the late sickness in this city, having taken the yellow fever, applied to Mr. Mahy for his medical assistance, we do hereby certify, that by a certain powder, called the *Poudre Unique*, we were perfectly recovered from the said fatal sickness, and from an experience of the happy effects of the above most valuable medicine, consider it our duty to make the same known, for the benefit of our fellow citizens.

Margaret Jones,
Mylus O'Connor,
Jesse Turner,
Christen Rebecca Dow,
Catherin Apple,
Ann Grover,
William Bills,
David Williams, carpenter,
William T. Donaldson, mast-maker.

Mr. Mahy's well known Plaister, for all kind of wounds and sores, to be had at the above direction, No. 131, Chesnut street.

august 8 2awtf

SEVERAL very elegant situations for Summer Retreats, three and a half miles from the Court House, and on the Frankford Road; the lots will be made to suit the purchasers.—These situations are considered in point of health beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city, and the road known to be safe and good at all seasons of the year. The title indisputable—A plan of the grounds is in the hands of the subscriber, who will make known the terms on application to him at his office No. 124 South Fourth Street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.

may 2. 3tawtf

John Haines & Wm. Jones,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a Co-partnership in the SADDLING BUSINESS, which will in future be carried on under the firm of

HAINES & JONES,

in Market street, No. 132, one door above the corner of Fourth,—where they presume (at least to hope) that their attention to, and knowledge in business, their determination to serve on the best terms, and their known attachment as Native Americans to the Government and Constitution of their Country, will entitle them to the encouragement of a generous public. Although they cannot boast of having acquired their experience in any part of Europe, yet they take the liberty of pledging themselves, that their manufacture shal be inferior to none in this city.

june 26. tuthstf

OX BEEF.

100 Barrels } of Beef of best quality, put
50 half Barrels } up with care for long voyages.
100 Barrels of Connecticut Pork.
50 Barrels of Connecticut Tongues.

WINES.

35 Pipes of Madeira Wine
30 Pipes of Port
30 half casks of Sherry
30 Casks of Lisbon
300 Cases of French Claret, of excellent quality.
800 Barrels of Scraped FLOUR,
100 Barrels of Condemned, and
20 Boxes of best Durham Mustard.

For Sale by

John Skyrin,

Landenberger's Wharf.

may 4 eodtf

James C. & Saml. W. Fisher,

No. 13 ARCH-STREET,

Have for Sale

200 Casks best refined Salt Petre
Best London Window Glass from 10 by 8 to 12 by 10
Ditto Glass Ware in Casks assorted consisting of pint and half-pint Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets, &c.

ALSO,

A few Bales of Red, White and Yellow Flannels, Baizes and Kendall Cottons.

june 27 2awtf

CASTOR OIL

Is much wanted; Those who have it to dispose of will find a ready sale by applying to any of the Apothecaries.

☞ A Quarterly Meeting of the Carpenter's Company will be held at their Hall on Monday evening next at 6 o'clock.

JOSEPH WORRELL,

Warden.

october 11.

FOR SALE,

SALISBURY.

A LARGE and well improved farm, containupwards of twenty-five hundred acres of level fertile land, remarkably well adapted to grass, and every kind of grain; there are some one hundred acres of Timothy meadow on it, perhaps not excelled, from which, I have cut this year between one hundred and eighty, and two hundred tons of hay; upwards of three hundred acres more of this land may be converted into meadow, equal to that already made, the greater part of which may be watered at a small expence. There are on this land, a commodious two story dwelling-house, completely finished, with ten rooms and a passage, eight of the rooms have fire places; a portico in front, fifty feet in length, and eight wide; a large paled garden, a well of excellent water in the yard, also a barn seventy-two feet by twenty-six, with sheds at the sides and ends, sufficient to hold sixty heap of black cattle, a well constructed stable, sufficient to hold twenty horses; with every other building that may be convenient or useful for a large family; upwards of three hundred apple trees (just beginning to bear) of chosen grafted fruit, with a number of cherry, pear, quince, and damefon trees, upwards of two thousand bearing peach trees. About one fourth of the land is cleared, and under good fence; the pasture lands are well taken, with red clover and other valuable grass. The remainder is in woods and generally well timbered. The whole is well watered, having several constant springs; and two streams running through different parts thereof, on one of them is a small country grist mill, and a saw mill. The purchaser can have immediate possession, and may be accommodated with twenty valuable field negroes, with horses, black cattle, sheep, hogs, and every necessary farming utensil. Salisbury is situated in excellent neighbourhood, and remarkable healthy, is twenty-six miles by measurement from Alexandria, about twenty miles from Potomack bridge at the Little Falls, and not more than twenty-five from the city of Washington, and on the post road from Alexandria to Winchester. A small part of the purchase money, will be required in hand; one, two, and three years credit will be given for the remainder.

Mr. Zaccheus Collins of Philadelphia will give any gentlemen who apply to him an account of the situation of this place. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL LOVE.

Virginia, Fairfax county
September 24, 1798. taw.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS JAMES CUMMING & Co. late of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, have assigned over all their effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all their creditors, who shall subscribe the said assignment within six months from the date hereof.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons who are indebted to the said estate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to the Assignees, at their office, No. 62, Dock street, in failure whereof actions will be instituted for the recovery of such debts as are not discharged accordingly.

John Travis,
John Waddington,
James Taylor,
Cornelius Comegys } Assignees

august 18 tawstfD

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of an indented Dutch Servant BOY who has ten years to serve. He has had the small pox and measles, is active, hearty and strong, and fit for house work in town or country. For further information, enquire of the printer.

august 4

FOR SALE,

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz each
London particular } Madeira Wines
India market }
Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pip
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
160 bundles sheathing paper

Nicklin & Griffith.

april 7 tuth&sf.tf

Bengal Goods,

CONSISTING OF

BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEFS,

Chintz Cossas	Maharazgungy
Chintz Guzzinas	Tookereys
Eliabad Bafras	Wrought Muslins
Long Drawers	

Coarse Sugars in bags, fit for the European markets

ALSO,

Carolina Indigo
Coffee in hogsheads

A few pipes of very old and very choice Madeira WINE

For Sale, on reasonable terms, by

John Craig,
No. 12, Dock-street.

july 14 mwstf

NOTICE.

Bank of North America,

August 28th, 1798.

THOSE Persons who have Notes or Bills to pay at this Bank are informed,

That regular Notices will be put under a sealed cover directed to the respective payer and lodged in the Post-Office every Monday until the return of the citizens.

RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.

aug. 29 dtf

SOUTHWARK.

October 8, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Commissioners of the District of Southwark have removed their Hall to the usual place, commonly known by the name of *James Lisle's* School House, in consequence of the rapid decline of the Epidemic Fever, especially in the vicinity thereof.

By order of the Board of Commissioner

Wm. LINNARD, President.

Attest,

WILLIAM PENROSE, Clerk, *pro tem.*

October 9 6t

This Day is Published,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119, CHESNUT-STREET

AN ADDRESS

To the People of Maryland,

ON the origin, progress and present state of French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and some reflections on the late proceedings in Congress; written the last of April in the present year, by a Member of the House of Representatives. $ june 11

To be Sold, at Public Sale,

On the Premises,

On Tuesday the 23d day of October, 1798, at half past two o'clock, in the afternoon,

Several very elegant Situations for

SUMMER RETREATS,

Three and an half miles from the Court house near Frankford road, being part of the subscriber's estate.

These situations are considered in point of health, beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city; commanding a very extensive view of the Delaware, the shipping in the harbour, the City, Harrowgate, Frankford, and several elegant country seats.

Any person desirous of viewing the grounds, will please apply to *HENRY HAINES* on the premises, or to the subscriber, at Mr. Richarder's coffee house, Germantown.

The terms, which will be easy, will be made known at the time of sale.

Should the weather prove bad on the above mentioned day, the sale will take place on the next fair day, at the same hour.

W. MACPHERSON.

october 9. dt230

Pennsylvania Hospital,

9 mo. 1, 1798.

NO person with an infectious disease, can be admitted into this house; it is therefore earnestly recommended to the citizens, not to send or bring any such patient to the gate, who is ill with the prevailing fever. Several persons having been sent here improperly, is the reason of giving this caution.

By Order of the Sitting Managers, } FRANCIS HIGGINS, *Stew'd.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Guard House in New-Castle, this morning, STEPHEN BOWDEN, a private Marine, belonging to the Frigate United States. He is about 36 years of age, five feet ten inches high, fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, born in England, and by trade a Bricklayer. Prior to the 5th of June, the date of his enlistment, he resided in Philadelphia, where it is probable he will endeavour to go. Any person who will apprehend the said deserter, and secure him in any jail within the United States, shall be entitled to the above reward.

F. WHARTON, Capt. Marines.

New-Castle, Oct. 8.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my Detachment at Bordentown this day, a Marine, by name *George Rodman*, a Native of Ireland about 25 years of age five feet eight or nine inches high, dark complection, black hair tied; black eyes well made and quarrelsome, when in liquor is fond of singing—had on a blue seaman's jackett light pantaloons, cotton Stockings, round Hat, and had under his Pantaloons a pair of Nankeen Breeches.

Whoever apprehends and sends the said Deserter to the Marine Camp, shall receive the above Reward.

October 11, 1798 } HENRY A. WILLIAMS, Lt. Marines

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept from JOHN D. COXE, Esquire, president of the court of Oyer and Terminer and general goal delivery for the trial of all capital and other offences in the county of Bucks; and HENRY WYNKOOP and FRANCIS MURRAY, judges of the same court—A court of Oyer and Terminer, and general goal delivery, will be held at Newtown, in the said county of Bucks, on Monday the 5th day of November next. All those who will prosecute against the prisoners in the goal of said county, are required to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just—and all the justices of the peace, coroners and constables, within the said county, are required to be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and examinations and other their remembrances, to do those things which to their offices belong, in that behalf to be done, &c. DANIEL THOMAS, sheriff.

Oct. 4, 1798. 3taw

FLOUR FOR SALE

By the Subscribers,

Deliverable at any of the ports on the Delaware—who have also on hand at their stores, a quantity of Bar Iron, Pork and Corn—Letters by the post will be attended to.

Levi Hollingsworth & Son.

august 28. dtf

WILLIAM M'LAWS,

SADLER & HARNESS MAKER,

HAS Removed to the Corner of Chesnut and Twelfth-streets, on the Commons, where he will receive and execute the orders of his friends and wholesale customers, with usual attention & expedition during the prevalence of the present Epidemic, where it has not made its appearance this season, nor during any of the years [illegible]

august 25 §

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Schr. Sincerity

Benjamin Monteith Master, from Laguira,

CONSISTING OF

945 Fenegas of Cocoa
4000 lb. of Flora Indigo
210 Bales of Cotton
4 Packages of Goat Skins

By Willings & Francis.

No. Eleventh-street.

july 2: dtf

Madras and Ventapaulem HANDKERCHIEFS,

Searsaukers and Carradarries,

of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,

AND FOR SALE BY

Alex. J. Miller & Co.

No. 64, South Front street.

may 18. §

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

NO. 8, CHESNUT STREET,

100 hogsheads RUM,

Of high proof and fine flavour

july 19

Relief of the Poor.

THE undermentioned perſons are appointed by concurrent reſolutions of the boards of managers of the Marine and City Hoſpitals and guardians of the poor for the purpoſe of relieving ſuch of their fellow citizens whoſe ſituations render it improper for them to remove to the encampments.

John Kehr,	*Peter Barker,*
Peter Miercken,	*John Hutchinſon,*
Alexander Steel,	*William Stevenſon,*
Thomas Allibone,	*John James,*
Edward Garrigues,	*Thomas Savery,*
Stephen Maxfield,	*Rhea King,*
Nathan A Smith,	*Paſchal Holliingſworth*
Daniel Doughty,	*John Teas,*

By order of the board of Managers of the Marine and City Hoſpital.

Wm. JONES, Preſident.

Atteſt,
Timothy Paxſon, Clerk.

By order of the board of Guardians of the poor.

PETER MIERCKEN, *Preſident.*

THE committee appointed by the above reſolution for the relief of ſuch perſons, whoſe ſituations render it impracticable to remove their families to the tents, being ready to enter upon the important duties of their appointment; inform the public that they will meet on the 2d, 4th and 6th days of each week, from 3 to 6 o'clock, at the Senate Chamber in the State houſe, where the indigent of the above claſs will be relieved, upon producing certificates from one or more reſpectable inhabitants who continue to reſide in the city or ſuburbs, that their families are in ſuch a ſituation as to render it improper to remove them to the tents.

The committee being ſenſible that no endeavours will be lacking in the committees who ſuperintend the encampments, to make the temporary reſidence of the poor as inhabitants who removed to them as comfortable as poſſible; and believing that the removal of them from the city, may, under Providence, be the means of ſtopping the prevailing diſorder; are deſirous as much as poſſible to encourage it; and therefore moſt earneſtly requeſt their fellow citizens to recommend none to them, but ſuch families, who from ſickneſs or other important conſiderations, are improper objects to receive the public benevolence at the encampments.

ED. GARRIGUES, Preſident.
Peter Barker, *Secretary.*
Philadelphia, 9th mo. 19th, 98.

New Encampment.

THE Committee who ſuperintend the encampment at Maſter's Place near the Mill Pond, on the Germantown road, about two miles from the city, reſpectfully inform their country friends that they ſtand in need of an immediate ſupply of vegetables and ſtraw, for the uſe of thoſe diſtreſſed citizens who are flying from the preſent calamity. The committee flatter themſelves that the ſame liberality will be found in the farmer, and others, to ſupply this encampment, as has been to that on the Commons near Schuylkill, both having the ſame landable object in view.

John Inskeep
Jon. Robeſon } Committee.
Iſaac W. Morris

Camp, Maſter's Place,
September 10, '98.

☞ THE committee are happy in having it in their power to inform thoſe citizens who are not in a ſituation to provide for themſelves, and are deſirous to remove from the city or liberties, that they are now prepared to receive from 6 to 700 perſons at the encampment on Maſter's Place, in the Northern Liberties where ſuch perſons will be furniſhed with comfortable apartments and neceſſary proviſions during the preſent calamity.

TENTS.

THE committee of the guardians of the poor, appointed for the ſuperintendance of the tents on Schuylkill, acknowledge with gratitude and ſincere ſatisfaction, the generous liberality of donations they have experienced. It is with deference to public opinion, and public compaſſion, that they inform their feeling fellow citizens, that they have near ſeventy pregnant women, who will, ere they leave the encampment, ſtand in not only need, but neceſſity of cloathing for thtir infants.—To mothers, whoſe hearts can beat with foudneſs to their offſpring—to thoſe amiable young ladies, whoſe beſt and benevolent affections are extended to the ſmiling babe—to fathers who have it in their power, this reſpectful requeſt is addreſſed.

By order of the committee,
PETER MIERCKEN, *Chairman.*
October 3, 1798.

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Conſiderably more than Half Drawn.

Draws twice a week, every Monday & Tueſday

TICKETS For Sale, Seven Dollars each, at WILLIAM BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers office, No. 64 South Second-ſtreet, where check books are kept for examination and regiſtering in this, City of Waſhington No. 2. and Paterſon Lotteries and information where Tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

One prize of	10,000 dollars	10,000
Five	4,000	20,000
Two	2,000	4,000
Nine	1,000	9,000
Nineteen	500	9,500
Forty-four	200	8,800

With a full proportion of the one hundred and of the fifty dollar prizes—the price of tickets will ſoon riſe, particularly on account of the five 4,000 dollar prizes that remain in the wheel until the laſt day of drawing.

☞ Note, the buſineſs of a Broker duly attended to in all its branches at the above office
may 24 w&stf

Bank of Pennſylvania,

September 3d, 1798.

WHERRAS the Houſe at preſent occupied by the Bank of Pennſylvania was entered on the night of the firſt inſtant, by ſome villains, who robbed the inſtitution of ſundry Bank Notes, amongſt which were the following poſt notes of the Bank of New-York, viz.

No 1002, dated 23d of Auguſt, 1798, *Dolls* iſſued in favor of Seabring & Van Wyck, for 396 22
No 1003, dated 25th of Auguſt, 1798, iſſued in favor of Montgomery and Newbold for 1250
No 1006, 27th do. do. do. 2000
1007, do. do. do. do. 2000
1008, do. do. do. do. 2000
1009, do. do. do. do. 2000
1010, 28th do. do. do. 2000
1011, do. do. do. do. 2000
1012, 30th do. do. do. 1500
1013, do. do. do. do. 1000

Alſo ſundry poſt notes of the Bank of Pennſylvania, dated 23d July 1797, iſſued in favor of George Hughes, for one thouſand dollars each, and ſundry poſt notes of ſaid Bank, dated 15th of July, 1797, iſſued in favor of Geo. Hughes, for five hundred dollars each and indorſed by him. The public are hereby cautioned againſt receiving the ſaid notes, and a reward of *TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS* is hereby offered for the diſcovery and conviction of the villains who perpetrated or are concerned in the ſaid robbery, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor of the Commonwealth in his Proclamation of this day.

By order of the Board,
JONATHAN SMITH, caſhier.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED laſt night, a ſecond time, from the Marine Camp, *David Luper*, a fifer.—He had when he went away, a plain blue jacket and veſt, light blue overalls, a round hat, which had been bound with yellow, and which he had ripped off in his firſt deſertion, and a pair of new ſhoes. he is a Carpenter by trade, has grey eyes, ſandy hair fallow complexion and a nitch in his upper lip. His back is ſtill ſore from a flogging he got a few days ago. He may be diſcovered by his fifeing, as he plays extremely well.

W. W. BURROWS Major Com. of the Marine Corps.

October 17.

ANOTHER STRONG PROOF

Of the great and unparalleled efficacy of

DR. CHURCH's COUGH DROPS,

IN the Cure of

Coughs, Colds, Aſthmas & Conſumptions.

New-York, July 10, 1798.

TO DR. CHURCH,

Sir,

For upwards of *Twelve Years*, I have labored under a ſevere Cough, ſhortneſs of breath ſpitting of matter from my lungs and often of clotted blood, till at length I was ſo reduced as to be unable to walk acroſs my room, and owing to the violence of my cough and the ſhortneſs of breath could get no reſt day or night.—Hearing of your excellent medicine, the Cough Drops, I procured a bottle; I took a doſe as ſoon as I got it, from which I found inſtantaneous relief, and by continuing it for three days, I bleſs God I am reſtored to perfect health. As I believe you to have been the inſtrument in the hands of Providence, of ſaving my life, I muſt intreat you to publiſh this for the benefit of any who may be in my ſituation, as I am confident it is one of the beſt medicines in the world for thoſe complaints.

I am, Sir, your grateful ſervant,
NICHOLAS STAGG,
Little Robinſon-ſtreet.

CHURCH's COUGH DROPS,

Are prepared and ſold by the Inventor and ſole proprietor, Dr CHURCH, at his Diſpenſary, Waſhington-ſtreet, New-York, and at his office, No 1, South Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and ſold by appointment at Mr Weedman's 118 William-ſtreet, and Stilwell & Deforeſt, 162 Pearl-ſtreet, New-York. Marcius, Albany, Price, Baltimore, Thomas, Alexandria, Wilſon, Wilmington, &c. &c.

OBSERVE,

As a counterfeit preparation of this medicine has been induſtriouſly circulated through ſome of the principal cities in the United States, perſons are requeſted to purchaſe them of ſuch perſons only as have Dr Church's appointment for vending the ſame. Powers, Poughkeepſie—Chappel, Head of Elk—Bond and Co. Newcaſtle—Heinitſh, Lancaſter—Blauvelt, Brunſwick (N. J.) Gordon, Trenton, &c.

*** Patients letters (Poſt-paid) addreſſed to Dr Church, New-York, duly attended to.
auguſt 20 2aw3w

FOREIGNERS

MAY, by virtue of an act paſſed at November ſeſſion 1791, hold by deed, or by will, lands in that part of Maryland called the diſtrict of Columbia; and the ſame may be tranſmitted to, and inherited by their heirs, &c. as if they were citizens.

Within the diſtrict of Columbia, upon the eaſtern branch of Potomack, oppoſite ſquares No. 1124, and 1131 in the city Waſhington, are 360 acres of reſerved wood land *For ſale.* Its advantages are numerous, poſſeſſing three or four elegant heighrs, many fine ſprings, and an abundance of timber, principally white oaks. For a dock or ſhip yard, no poſition can boaſt of equal benefits, having two coves, with narrow entrances, from which at an eaſy expence, tide water might be excluded, and docks ſunk, large enough to receive veſſels of any ſize.

Wiſhing to retain an intereſt in the property, I would prefer ſelling an undivided half or three eights. GEORGE FRENCH.

For terms apply to Mr. Charles Minifee, Union ſtreet, Philadelphia, or Mr. Robert Walſh, Baltimore. July 23. *aw6w

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

PURSUANT to the act of Congreſs, paſſed on the 12th day of June 1798, entitled, "an act reſpecting Loan Office and final ſettlement certificates, Indents of intereſt, and the unfunded or regiſtered debt credited in the books of the Treaſury."

1ſt. That on the application of the creditors reſpectively, or their legal attornies at any time after the laſt day of December in the preſent year, the *principal ſums* of the unfunded or regiſtered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treaſury, or commiſſioners of Loans will be reimburſed at the treaſury of the United States.

2d. That intereſt upon the unfunded or regiſtered debts aforeſaid will ceaſe from and after the laſt day of December in the preſent year.

3d. That the creditors reſpectively will be entitled on requiſition to receive from the proper officers of the treaſury, certificates of funded three per cent ſtock, equal to the arrearages of Intereſt due on the debts aforeſaid prior to the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one.

By order of the Board of Commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund,
Edward Jones, ſec'ry.

Foreign Advices.

[From a late Engliſh paper.]

REVIEW OF THE LAST SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

The laſt ſeſſion of parliament being now cloſed, we are naturally led to refer to the circumſtances under which it opened—to review the principal meaſures adoped in the courſe of it, and to compare the preſent ſtate and proſpect of public affairs, with that which preſented itſelf at its opening. The reſult is truly encouraging and animating to every one who feels for the ſecurity and reputation of his country.

Previous to the revolution of the 4th of September, conſiderable hopes had been entertained of peace, and there even ſeemed a proſpect of ſuch an alteration in the general ſpirit and internal ſyſtem of the French government, as might afford at leaſt an interval of tranquility to Europe. At that too memorable period, all thoſe hopes inſtantly vaniſhed. After five years of war (in which our efforts and expences had exceeded all former example) we found ourſelves compelled to continue the conteſt with an enemy, which avowedly ſought nothing ſhort of our final deſtruction; which neither meaſured the reſources, nor valued the blood of its ſubjects; and was ready to ſtake its own exiſtence on any chance (however deſperate) of aiming a mortal blow againſt ours.

We had hitherto ſupported the conteſt by the aid drawn from a flouriſhing commerce, from undiſturbed and protected induſtry, and from the continued accumulation of active and productive capital.

The enemy had, in the ſame period, diminiſhed its population by millions; annihilated its trade, navigation and manufactures; and ſacrificed and ſunk perhaps one half of the whole aggregate wealth of the country. Having long paſſed the boundary which would, according to all moral probabilities, limit the exertions of a nation, they were become, under the guidance of an unrelenting deſpotiſm, only the more formidable to their neighbours. In the midſt of internal weakneſſes and miſery, the continuance of the ſame gigantic and convulſive efforts, was only a ſlight comparative aggravation of diſtreſs, already ſo great and habitual as to make its farther gradations ſcarcely ſenſible.

The weakneſs or timidity of the reſt of Europe, had left them at liberty to direct the whole of their remaining force againſt the Britiſh empire. They appeared determined to employ it to the utmoſt, and there were three diſtinct grounds, on which they profeſſed to reſt their principal hopes of ſucceſs.

The firſt of theſe, and which they were ſanguine enough to believe might of itſelf force us to ſurrender at diſcretion, was the expectation of the total failure of our finance, and the downfall of public credit.

The ſecond, was the boaſted project of the invaſion of this iſland itſelf, of effecting a revolution in the country, and of dictating the conditions of peace on the banks of the Thames.

The third, was the ſupport to be given to a rebellion in Ireland; the ſeparation of that country from Great Britain, and the eſtabliſhment of an Iriſh Jacobin republic under the auſpices of France.

Let us trace ſhortly what has paſſed as applicable to each of theſe heads.

The hope of the failure of our finance, aroſe chiefly from the immenſe accumulation of debt; the ſuppoſed difficulty of farther loans; the low price of the funds, the load of additional taxes, and the perſuaſion, that while the accuſtomed reſources were, as they thought, exhauſted, no new means could be found for defraying the expences of the war. Exaggerated as this view of the ſubject undoubtedly was in its extent, it was not altogether chimerical. The real difficulty of our ſituation was one which calm and impartial minds could not contemplate without ſolicitude. But, thanks to the vigor of government, to the firmneſs and wiſdom of parliament, and to the good ſenſe and ſpirit of the nation! We have now the ſatisfaction of knowing that it has been met and ſurmounted.

One of the firſt proceedings of the ſeſſion, was to aſcertain as accurately as was poſſible at ſo early a period the probable amount of our expences; and the eſtimate then formed, has been verified in all its material parts, except ſo far as additional preparations have ſince become neceſſary; and even theſe have not very materially augmented the amount.

From the complete liquidation of arrears in 1797, and from the change in the circumſtances of the war, it was found that the expenſes of the preſent year would be reduced below thoſe of the laſt, by a ſum of fourteen or fifteen millions; and the heads of expenditure were now ſo far ſimplified, as no longer to leave an apprehenſion of conſiderable exceſs. Still the amount to be furniſhed was one which evidently could not be raiſed by a loan in the ordinary mode, without a further depreſſion of the Stocks, and an accumulation of permanent taxes, which would be in the higheſt degree pernicious. The whole ſum to be raiſed was little leſs than twenty eight millions. The manner in which this has been accomplithed, is freſh in every one's recollection; and is at once the ſtrongeſt proof both of the intrinſic power, and of the zeal and ſpirit of the country.

The outline of the plan, as originally opened, was to raiſe by an ordinary loan no more than a ſum equal to that proportion of old debt which the exiſting ſinking fund would pay off in the ſame period. The remainder was to be ſupplied either by monies raiſed within the year or by a loan, the capital of which was to be diſcharged within a ſhort and limited time, by extraordinary and temporary taxes. As long as ſuch a ſyſtem is adhered to, a year even of war can never leave the country ſubject, at its concluſion, to any greater permanent burden, either of debt or taxes, than exiſted at its commencement; and while reſources can be found to accompliſh this purpoſe, and while the ſinking fund is inalienably applied to the extinction of the old debt, the public credit of the country is unaſſailable

Towards furniſhing part of the ſupplies meant to be raiſed within the year, a ſum of three millions has been advanced by the bank out of thoſe increaſed funds which, contrary to all the gloomy predictions of the laſt year, it has derived from the conſequences of a meaſure, which was at the time pretended to be fatal to its credit and exiſtence. It is now clear beyond a doubt, that the order of the 26th of February, 1727, has deprived the enemy of one of its chief means of diſturbing public credit—has produced additional facility to commerce, inſtead of checking and confining it, and has given the bank the means of affording aid to the government during the war, which it could not otherwiſe have ventured to furniſh.

The next and moſt conteſted meaſure which was propoſed, was the raiſing a general contribution, on the moſt extenſive plan that could be deviſed, from all thoſe who pay to any of the aſſeſſed taxes; with a proviſion, that a ſum required from each individual ſhould not exceed the tenth of his income. We will not now reſume the detailed diſcuſſion of this meaſure. After all the attempts to raiſe a clamour againſt the project, experience has already ſhewn (what we tho't at this time ſufficiently proved by reaſon and argument) that the objections againſt it were founded in prejudice or miſrepreſentation.

The thing moſt to be regreted is, that it does not extend as univerſally and equally as is to be wiſhed, to all perſons poſſeſſed of income of any deſcription; and that the modifications which were thought neceſſary to meet partial and particular difficulties, will materially diminiſh its produce, as firſt calculated. Still, however, it is the firſt ſtep, to that moſt uſeful and effectual of all meaſures, a general contribution from all claſſes proportioned to their reſpective income. It is the only practical ſcheme of the ſort that has ever been propoſed. Defective as it is, it yet comprehends a great majority of the wealthy part of the community. It provides the moſt favourable exemptions for the poorer orders.—Every precaution has been adopted to diſtribute it as equitably as the caſe would admit; and it has laid the foundation of a ſyſtem which (if the war continues) may, perhaps, in our own days, be extended and perfected; and which, at all events, will hold out an example, which we hope the nation will have virtue and energy enough to follow, or in any future ſtruggle in which it may be engaged.

(To be continued.)

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *OCTOBER* 20.

ROWLEY, (Maſſ.) Sept. 20, 1798.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Rowley, Voted, to addreſs the Preſident of the United States, and that Meſſrs. Parker Cleveland, eſq. Joſeph Chaplin, and David Mitchell, be a committee to prepare the Addreſs. Voted, That the following addreſs, reported by the above Committee, be forwarded to the Preſident of the United States.

ADDRESS,

To JOHN ADAMS, Preſident of the United States of America.

SIR,

THE late period we have taken of thus publicly addreſſing you, does not, we conceive, leſſen its importance, and will not we hope render it leſs acceptable.

In uniſon with our Fellow citizens, we feel, and would fain expreſs our utter abhorrence and deteſtation of the unwarrantable and piratical depredations comitted on our commerce. We ſee and deſpiſe the inſidious and vile attempts to alienate the American citizens from their rulers, and the inſults of indignities inſolently offered to the government of the United States by the French nation.

We moſt cordially avow our unſhaken attachment to the Federal government, and fulleſt approbation of your adminiſtration as Supreme executive. But eſpecially, at this period, we have the peculiar pleaſure of obſerving the happy conſequences reſulting from the numerous addreſſes to you, in connexion with your anſwers, containing ſuch valuable truths and maxims in government, which, in the preſent juncture of affairs, by their conviction force and extenſive diffuſion among the great body of the people, have produced thoſe permanent impreſſions on their minds, which will form an important barrier againſt all future attempts on our excellent conſtitution, either by foreign intriguers or domeſtic diſorganizers. And we further conceive this muſt render more eaſy the arduous taſk devolved on you, Sir, at this moſt critical and alarming period of our national concerns.

Among the many evils that menace our country we have this conſolation, that the late outrageous conduct of France towards Americans is highly calculated to prevent the introduction of French atheiſm and immorality. Evils, more to be dreaded than the moſt rancorous enmity of the terrible republic.

Accept, Sir, our ſincere wiſhes that you may long continue your adminiſtration with your wonted wiſdom, firmneſs and integrity, and by your known attachment to the religion and God of our Fathers, recommend that piety and morality, which is eſſential to the preſervation of a republican government.

NATH. KEZER, } *Moderator for ſaid Meeting.*
Atteſt, THOMAS MIGHILL, *Town Clerk.*

ANSWER

To the Inhabitants of Rowley, in the State of Maſſachuſetts.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received your addreſs, adopted at a legal town meeting on the 20th of September, which is not the leſs acceptable or important, for the lateneſs of its date. The numerous addreſſes of my fellow citizens, while they have been to me a delightful ſource of conſolation, have demonſtrated to the world, that our country abounds in every part of it, not only with citizens of exalted virtues and uſeful talents, but with writers of elegant and maſterly accompliſhments. If theſe addreſſes were not themſelves proofs of a remarkable conformity in ſentiment and feelings, throughout all the United States, they would be ſufficient if generally read and well conſidered, to produce all the harmony and unanimity which can be wanted for the defence of our country.

JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy, Oct. 3, 1798.

☞ The Health Office is kept open night and day, at the City Hall, where every neceſſary convenience is procured for removing the ſick and burying the dead.

WILLIAM ALLEN.
Health Office, September 29.

HINTS AGAINST TRIFLING.

THE Age of Reaſon! be it ſo. But where are the proofs of its wiſdom? according to the laws of nature, reaſon and wiſdom ſhould always dwell together. If ever they be ſeparated, by the gigantic boldneſs of rebels againſt truth and heaven, each forlorn will mourn inceſſantly, until they regain their native home.

That virtue exalts, whilſt vice debaſes; or, that to be virtuous is to be rich and happy; but to be vicious is to be poor and miſerable, are truths univerſally acknowledged. They are likewiſe ſanctioned by experience, whoſe authority to oppoſe, or even to queſtion, is the extreme of folly.

From theſe premiſes indubitably may be drawn this concluſion, all attempts to leſſen *moral obligations*, or to take away their force muſt be unfriendly to man, both in his *ſocial* and *individual* character.

Of theſe kind are conceived to be all efforts to obliterate this ſolemn command "*Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.*"

The objection, that, *this command was given to a peculiar people of old*, appears to have no validity. If it be applicable to that command, why not to the whola decalogue? But deſtroy *that*; and, if a concluſion may be drawn from her paſt conduct, we may be aſſured that, *reaſon* thus made paramount in all caſes, will be litterally and eſſentially, as a Satan in the world.

In one æra we read that the *Sabbaths* were *given as a bleſſing*. In another æra it is awfully threatened, *to take the Sabbaths away*; becauſe the people profaned them, by obſerving them *irreverently*, or as *days of mirth*.

Hence, certainly, we ought to take warning; and in the ſuperlative abundance of our reaſon, try to *pick up a little wiſdom*. It will wear well, and amply recompence our trouble. It will laſt as long as the *record of the motive* of the writer of this article, *and of the uſe*, which you, readers, ſhall make of it.

But all theſe old declarations, *ſome imagine*, are done away by the manifeſtation of the *great myſtery*.

Very differently from this imagination, the bleſſed Lord Jeſus appears to have thought and acted. He decliares, in very poſitive terms, that *he came not to deſtroy the law*. Of him, and of his diſciples it is likewiſe repeatedly ſaid, They taught or preached before public aſſemblies *on the Sabbath day*.

In thoſe days, if the command *to keep holy* the Sabbath day *had not been remembered*, how could the Jews pretend to accuſe Jeſus Chriſt and his diſciples of *breaking the Sabbath?*

When our bleſſed Lord reprehends *their hypocritical* obſervance of that day, he tells them, The Sabbath was made *for man*, and not man *for the Sabbath*. And, I will have mercy, and not ſacrifice.

This he explains, and at the ſame time vindicates his own conduct, and that of his diſciples, by appealing to his accuſers—"Will ye not *on the Sabbath*, take one of your ſheep out of a pit? And from the ſtall, do ye not, *on the Sabbath*, lead your cattle to brooks of water?"

In a thouſand inſtances it might be ſhewn that *on theſe days*, the *Sabbath* was held in remembrance, as the Lord our God had been pleaſed of old to command. But enough is already ſaid for the ſatisfaction of men of candour; and perhaps too much for the bounds of a newſpaper.

In theſe days of awful diſpenſations, when the terrible judgements of Jehovah ſhake the whole earth, why will men thus rave and rage? Can theyruſh againſt the thick boſſes of the Almighty's buckler, and live? Can they ſhield themſelves from his dreadful meſſengers of wrath, the peſtilence and the ſword?

O that men were wiſe to ſtand in awe, and know, and acknowledge that *he is God, and beſides him there is not another*. Do this, O ye ſons of men, and ye ſhall make the day of your death the beginning of happineſs; of a new and glorious ſtate of exiſtence. The everlaſting gates ſhall lift up their heads, that ye, heirs of glory, may paſs into thoſe bleſſed manſions, where the weary are at reſt; where all tears are dried up, and where the *wicked ceaſe from troubling*.

Bleſſed and glorious day! Haſten, in mercy haſten its advent, O thou bleſſed Jeſus, Prince of Peace, and Captain of Salvation! Hoſannas in the higheſt!

Artilleriſts Pocket Companion.

Juſt Publiſhed,

A SYSTEM for the Diſcipline of the Artillery of the United States of America, or the Young Artilleriſts Pocket Companion,

By Colonel STEVENS,

An officer in the Artillery through the whole of the late revolution, and ſince in the militia—price 1 dollar and 121-2 cents. Sold by ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co. (lately removed from No. 40, South Second Street, to No. 30, Cheſnut ſtreet) who have for ſale, a very general aſſortment of Books and Stationary on the very loweſt terms, by wholeſale and retail.
auguſt 1 *3t

Take Notice,

THAT I the ſubſcriber, applied to the court of Common Pleaſe, of the county of Northumberland, at Auguſt term, 1798, for the benefit of the law of the commonwealth of Penſylvania, made for the debtor to deliver up all his property, real, or perſonal, for the uſe of his creditors, and the judges of ſaid court was pleaſed to appoint the fourth Monday in November next, to hear me and my creditors at the court of Comm on Pleaſe, held at Sunbury, and to give notice of the ſame for three weeks in Mr. Brown's and Mr. Fenno's papers, and in the Northumberland Gazette. Therefore, you and each of you who are my creditors, are requeſted to attend at ſaid court, and appoint truſtees to receive the property, and apply the ſame to their uſe, as there is enough, if not embezzled, to diſcharge all my juſt debts.

ALEX'R LEWIS.
Sept. 24th. 1798. 1aw3w

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of remarkably fine MADEIRA WINE fit for immediate uſe, and at a reduced price—For ſale by
JAMES YARD.
july 26. con

By this Day's Mail.

ALBANY, October 12.

The "LYON" is taken in his own toils.

By a gentleman from Rutland, we are informed, that MATHEW LYON, *the Representative* in Congress, *for the Western* District of Vermont, was, at the late Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Vermont, held in that town, INDICTED *for seditious practices*—tried—found GUILTY, and SENTENCED to *four months Imprisonment*, and to pay a fine of One Thousand Dollars.

NEW YORK, October 19.

Number of deaths in this city for 24 hours ending Wednesday evening, 21—13 of the fever.

We are happy in announcing, this day, that the Fort on Governor's Island, has assumed the appellation of "FORT JAY." Under the command of captain Frye, we have no doubt, but that it will support the honor of this celebrated and appropriate name. We have, by some unaccountable neglect, omitted to mention, that when General Pinckney, our late envoy to France, arrived in our harbor, Fort Jay politely gave him a federal salute.

The Paris papers represent Talleyrand Perigord's letter to Mr. Gerry as a formal proof of the pacific disposition of the French government to the United States. In comparing the mild tone of this letter with the arrogant language of the proceding notes, written by the same minister, as well as the hostile proceedings of France with the energy displayed by Congress, to maintain its independence, and considering also what France has to apprehend from a union between England and the United States, we can only discover in it the shameful retreat of a government which was insolent as long as it thought itself feared: but which has sunk into meanness and insignificance, the moment it was opposed in a manly manner, and its treacherous and insidious policy laid open to the world.

It appears, from the evidence given in the late trial for high treason, in Ireland, that Talleyrand Perigord was to have assisted the revolutionists in that country. The douceur which he was to have received for his services has not yet been disclosed

Letters from Paris of the 30th July give reason to believe that another revolution is preparing there. The jacobins have not forgiven their last explosion from the councils and they are stirring up all their friends to change the face of affairs. They have begun to attack the directory by a motion in the council of five hundred, to deprive them of their power over the journalists.—This motion will probably be carried in one of the first sittings. The directory, on their side, follow their old maxim, and put to death a great number of royalists in order to frighten the jacobins.

The armies quarrel about the words citizen and monsieur. Some soldiers will not give up the monsieur, others will be called citizens. At Evreux, in Normandy, the first regiment of dragoons, having quareled with the municipality, was ordered to depart. They obeyed the summons; but when they set off, a great number of soldiers cried Vive le Roi! God save Louis XVIII! They have not been punished.—The armies are very much in want of recruits, but nothing can induce the citizens returned to their homes to rejoin. The minister at war complains of it very bitterly.

ALEXANDRIA, *Oct.* 13.

Protection to Commerce, combined with Patriotism.

The armed schooners *Neptune* and *Welcome Return* sailed from this port yesterday for Barbadoes—the former carrying 12 carriage guns and 6 swivels, commanded by captain *Abel Willis*; the latter carrying 6 carriage guns and 12 swivels, commanded by captain *Guthrie*; both of the vessels are, however, under the immediate command of captain Willis. They have been fitted out at this port by *Robert T. Hooe*, esq. and afford a specimen of naval architecture and patriotic spirit worthy of imitation. They are the first regular commissioned vessels that have sailed out of this state since the passing of the late act of Congress. On passing the town they honoured it with a federal salute of *sixteen* cannon, which was returned by repeated hnzzas from numerous citizens who crowded on the wharves. It was truly a pleasing sight, and every heart was interested in their success. On passing the mansion-house of the venerable WASHINGTON a similar salute was fired, and the schooners proceeded on their destined voyage. The best judges declare, that two better rigged, or completer vessels, in every point of view, never sailed from the Potomac. And from the known courage of the commanders, and the spirit and ability of the crews, no doubt remains but they will do honour to the owner as well as their country:

"For ne'er shall the Sons of Columbia be slaves,
"While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves."

*** PERSONS wholly unknown to me, who write letters to my address on occasions entirely personal to themselves, are particularly requested not to put me to expense of postage.

JOHN WARD FENNO.

Oct. 18 3t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *OCTOBER* 20.

The Address of the Young men of Philadelphia to President Adams, in the month of May last, with his answer thereto, have been copied into the Paris Journals, from different London prints.

The affairs of this country, which had so long been passed over in silent neglect by most of the French journalists, begin now to attract their eager attention. Every paper contains something relative to America. They affect, however, to entertain the most contemptuous ideas of our power and resources; and uniformly display a consumate ignorance of the real state of the country, its politics and views, its spirit, and means of resistance to their schemes of tyranny and oppression.

In the insulting letter of BRUNE, the French plenipotentiary, to the Sardinian minister, he tells him that he has uttered expressions and assertions repugnant to those *simple virtues* which are the pride of the French nation.

The *virtues* of which France has made a display towards the poor Sardinians, and to every other nation, are indeed *simple* to a fault. There is not in nature a more simple, nor at the same time a more republican virtue than SELF LOVE: But there is not in the long catalogue, one whose operations are more powerful. It has led the Grande Republique a fairy dance round the globe; and in the midst of her vagaries, has embraced within its extended confines, the ci-devant monarchy of Sardinia. The royal pageant, tired, like the rest of the world, with her *simple virtues*, cries out *ne quid nimis*. And this is very repugnant to those notions of honour and good faith, and those *simple virtues*, of which the Republic is so proud. *Hinc ille lachryme.*

From the language held by the council of five hundred it would appear, that in various districts of France, the Royalists, though so often believed to be extirpated, are still numerous and formidable.

In the Council of 500, on the 20th July, Gourlay, as organ of a special committee, made report on the necessity of establishing a new capital for the department of Pas de Calais; "for," said he, "the administrators, in the town where they now assemble, finding themselves in the midst of the poignards of the Royalists, are exposed to the greatest dangers."

In the case of a contested election, BLIN states to the council, that the dispute originated with the royalists in the primary assembly. "The signatures to the petition against the election, he says, are either of the municipal officers turned out by the Directory after the 18th Fructidor, or others in public employ expelled after that epoch for incivism, or of members of a pretended constitutional circle, whose object is to annul the elections of year 6, as it had done those of year 5. *But the elected are men agreeable to government*, and consequently obnoxious to the petitioners."

Preparations were making at Portsmouth, N. H. on the 12th inst. to celebrate on the 19th the Birthday of President Adams.

The papers relating to the negociation of our late envoys to France, having found their way into the Frankfort Journals, and the *Courier du Bas Rhin*, cannot fail of penetrating into France; so that in spite of the slavery of the Press in France, the whole of that scene of loathsome and attrocious iniquity will, to the great joy of all good men, be laid open to the French people.

A late Dublin paper contains the following paragraph:—It is said, and we believe truly, that a certain noble earl (Moira) has fairly and candidly acknowledged his error, in so far as he has, unwittingly, abetted the designs of treason; and as the best reparation for his mistake, has determined, as early as possible, to state publicly in both kingdoms the reasons on which he has altered his opinion.

It appears by a Boston paper, that the reason why the vessel in which Mr Gerry came passenger put into Portsmouth, was on account of being chased by a lugger This lugger was probably dispatched by Talleyrand to intercept the United States brig Sophia, in order that Mr. Gerry might be detained yet longer in Europe, or to seek an opportunity to *down upon his marrow bones*, and make propositions for a reconciliation, unaccompanied with demands for bribes, and the purchase of public paper (worth only ten shillings on the pound) at the nominal value. Talleyrand said some time since, "*not much was to be fraued from a nation who were Four Years about building three ships!!*" The Bishop has by this time heard a different account of the naval efforts of America.

[*By the William Penn, Capt. Josiah.*]

London, Aug. 28.

In addition to the circumstances which we yesterday stated, we are enabled to add the following, from the best sources of information.

The French frigates sailed from Rochefort about a fortnight ago, and are supposed to be the same which were mentioned in our Plymouth letter, inserted on Wednesday the 16th inst. on the authority of the crew of La Valliant, a French corvette, taken by his majesty's ship Indefatigable, of 44 guns, as having sailed for Ireland. The names of those vessels were stated to be La Medee, La Concord, and La Francois.

Letters from Venice, of the 4th instant, confirm the accounts brought by the French papers, of a conspiracy having been discovered at Padua.

The Rastadt article is not of so recent a date as that received through the channel of France. It states the suppression by the Austrian plenipotentiary, of that article in the last note of the deputation of the empire, by which they consent to the surrender of Ehrenbreitstein.

According to letters from Swabia, of the 13th inst. 4000 French troops had entered the country of the Grisons.

Bruxelles, Aux. 12.

The preparations for war, on the part of the French, are without example, even since the revolution. The troops are filing off towards the river Nida, and if we may judge from appearances, war will again be renewed between the Emperor and the French republic, in which case it is generally supposed the king of Prussia will take an active part.

Berlin, Aug. 7.

The commandants of the Prussian army of demarcation have granted leave of absence to a number of soldiers, which is a proof that war is so near at hand as expected, for it is not customary for a nation to weaken herself in presence of an enemy.

Wetzler, August 20.

The French troops on the right side of the Rhine amount to 12,000 men.

Amsterdam, August 20.

Numerous bodies of Batavian and French republican troops, are on their march to Croningen. The enemy threaten more than they ever did, the Batavian coasts—and it is expected that they will soon make an attack against the island of Walcheren, which they keep blockaded on all sides.

Paris, 27th August.

The Protestant ministers of Geneva, unanimously decreed, to transfer the ceremonies of their worship to the decadi. The following letter was written by them, to the French resident Desporte:

"The Ministers of the reformed Christian religion, who exercise their ministry at Geneva, desirous of giving a proof of their respect for the laws, of their gratitude for the protection which the government has granted to their worship, and of their regard for you, Citizen Minister, have taken into serious consideration, the request which I made to them in your behalf, to have worship on the Decadi; and they have charged me, in expressing to you these sentiments, to answer the said request.

"That in preserving the integrity of their worship under the safeguard of constitutional laws, they have decided, to rise on the days of the decadi, the exercises of this worship, to make the repose of this day, serve the public tranquility.

"In transmitting to the heads of the government, our disposition, deign, citizen commissioner, to incline them favorably to us, friends of order and peace, ministers of a worship, which, in its form, and in its different acts, tends only to establish the purest morality on the most solid foundations, to cause to reign and to maintain good morals, the sole source of felicity, and of prosperity to the people, which are the end and the glory of all good governments, &c. &c."

[Poor Geneva, how art thou fallen! After having lost thy political existence, by thy base submission to the vile intrigues of Frenchmen—to be *obliged* at last to part with the religion of thy fathers—and to weaken the force of the divine institution of the Christian Sabbath, by basely stooping to celebrate the holy exercises of Christianity on the decadi—a day purposely appointed by the infidels of France, to undermine the pure religion of our blessed Redeemer. May this be the fate of every State, which, like Geneva, has invited the deadly embraces of degenerate and corrupt France!—]

The administration chamber of Zurice has received orders to get in readiness without delay, provisions and forage for five months; she will also keep in the city, one hundred horses, to be ready when wanted. Adjutant-general Law is preparing to be there with his etat-major, as soon as possible. They write from Switzerland that every vigorous exertion is making for a new and bloody campaign.

Paris September 4.

Letters from Cadiz announce, that the too familiar intercourse between the English and Spanish fleets, has caused some rumours, and that the agents of Government stopped (no doubt merely for forms sake) some small vessels, loaded with provisions, destined for the English squadron; one, among the rest, carried to the English, one hundred sheep.

Gazette Marine List.

New-Castle, October 3.

Arrived.

Ship Amiable, Tillinghast, London & Cork.
Thomas, Storey, Liverpool ditto.
Schooner Sally, Haley, do. do.
Ship Langton, from Hull, one of the fleet, and ship Cæsar, Howland, 40 days from Lisbon, are below.
Sailed, ship Fabius, Devan, for Hamburg, and brig Eagle, Campbell, of 14 guns, on a cruise.

A gentleman, passenger in the Thomas informs that he left Liverpool the 20th of August, same day saw the ship Clothier, Gardner, from Philadelphia to Liverpool, within 12 hours sail of that port. Next day spoke the Commerce, of Boothbay, who had spoke the Clothier, and was informed that she had captured a French privateer of 10 guns, in long. 40.

New-York, Oct. 18.

ARRIVED,		Days,
Ship Lucinda, ——,	Dublin	
Young Eagle, Pollard	Liverpool	
Brig Washington, ——,	Cork	36
Schr Eglantine, Smith	Bourdeaux	36

Ship Washington, ——, left Cork Sept 7, in company with about 100 sail of merchantmen, under convoy of the Cleopatra and Pheasant sloops of war. Aug 12, spoke the schooner Betsey, of Salem, from Baltimore, bound to Salem, 8 days out, lat 40, 17, N. long 69, 35, W. Aug 21, lost the fleet in a fog, and squally weather. On the 27th spoke ship Camilla, of and from Boston, Thomas Seward, master, bound to Malaga, 21 days out, all well, lat 43, 00, N. long 35, 00, W.

The Dorsetshire and South Devon militia, was said to have joined the rebels.

The following was handed us for publication by Capt Rogers, arrived here from Halifax.

Ship Penelope, owned by Juno and Cox, lost her cables, anchors, main and mizen masts and bowsprit, copper rubbed and hull injured.

Ship Liberty, owned in Philadelphia, by Robert Denniston and others, lost her bowsprit, fore and mizen masts, windless, hull and rigging—very much injured and lays on shore.

Ship Henrietta, owned in Philadelphia, by J. Ross, lays bilged with 9 feet water in the hold; bowsprit, fore and mizen masts gone, and lost her anchors and cables.

Ship Bellstorn, prize, under Danish colors, ashore on the rocks, and must be unloaded to be got off; lost her anchors and cables.

Ship Little Mary, owned in Providence, by C. Briggs, vessel ashore and cannot be got off; her cargo of indigo and sugar greatly damaged, anchors and cables lost.

Ship Ann, Davenport, owned in Ireland, dismasted; on shore and totally lost.

Ship Charlotte, of Halifax, lost her bowsprit and otherwise damaged.

Ship Matilda, of Halifax, a light ship broke from the wharf and overset in the harbor, filled and gone to the bottom.

Brig Free Mason, owned at Boston, by C. Small, and others, on shore but will be got off.

Brig William, owned by Evans, in Philadelphia, totally lost and her cargo.

Schooner ——, owned in Boston or Newbury, ashore and broke her keel, lost bowsprit, anchors and cables.

Brig Duncan, of London, owned by Brook Watson and Co. lost her foremast and bowsprit, and gone on shore high and dry.

Brig Elizabeth, of Liverpool, (N. S.) lost her cables and anchors, high and dry.

Brig Lydia, Tupper of Liverpool, (N. S.) lost her anchors, cables and foremast.

Brig Nymph, of Halifax, lost her cables and anchors.

Brig St. John, of Martinique, owned by Bymer and co. rubbed much of her side and sheathing, and otherwise considerably damaged.

Schooner Sally of Halifax, dismasted much damaged in the hull, and with difficulty will be got afloat.

Brig Cork, owned at Quebec, by L. Duniere, lost her foremast and bowsprit.

Brig Queen, of Halifax, lost her lower yards, her side and stern very much injured.

Brig Prince, Edwards, of Halifax, ashore high and dry, but not materially injured; and many other vessels and coasting crafts injured and driven ashore.

Died, on Wednesday evening, Mrs. Sarah Swarts, in the 99th year of her age.

——, On Thursday, Mr. Joseph Plowman, aged 58 years.

——, on Wednesday, Mr. Eben. Swain, of the Northern Liberties, shipwright, aged 30 years.

——, on Thursday, of the prevailing fever, Mr. John Grimes, jun. of the city, a young gentleman of promising abilities.

——, Yesterday in the Pennsylvania Hospital, Mordecai Ackley, of the Fever, in which a new case occurs this morning in the House. S. C.

——, on the 16th inst. at his own house of the Fever, Warner Mifflin, a much esteemed member, among the people called Quakers.

DONATIONS,

Received at the Encampment at Master's place, for the use of the poor.

October 19.

Two hundred and seventy-five dollars, from Messrs. John Clifenward, John Caldwell, Theodore Dwight, Mason F. Cogswell and Edward Williams, jun. on behalf of several of the inhabitants of Hartford and the neighbouring towns in Connecticut, being one half of the sum, forwarded for the use of the two encampments.

Twenty bushels potatoes, and a bundle of cloathing, from Mrs. Shippen, of Farley, Bucks county, delivered by Mr. Asa Tomlinson.

Nine dozen infants cloathing, from Mrs Thomas Ketland.

John Inskeep
Jona. Robeson, } *Committee.*
Isaac W. Morris.

DONATION.

Received by the committee appointed to relieve the sick and infirm poor in the city.

From Thomas Wistar, and Josh. Waln, 19 cord of wood.

By order of the committee,

EDW. GARRIGUES, Clerk.

Attest,

P. BARKER, Clerk.

10th mo. 18th 1798.

☞ The Office of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, is held for the present at the State House in the Court room. *Oct.* 18.

REMOVAL.

THE office of the Secretary of the Commissioners for carrying into effect the twenty-first article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, is, for the present, removed from No. 54, south Second street, to a large two story brick house on the right hand, going up the Germantown road, usually called Masters' house.

Those concerned are informed that, notwithstanding the prevalence of the fever in Philadelphia, daily attendance has been, and will continue to be given at the said office, until the return of the citizens; & that on the seventeenth day of November next, the term of eighteen months will expire since the day on which the commissioners assembled after which period no complaints or applications can *possibly* be received by them

Letters and inclosures post-paid will beduly attended *to by.*

PETER LOHRA, Secretary.

October 18, 1798. § 10t

PRINTING WORK,

Of Every Kind,

EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

At the OFFICE *of the* GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES,

And forwarded agreeably to direction, any where in the vicinity of the city.

Oct. 13. tf.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT.

For the 20th October.

ADMITTED.

Jack ——, Ann Montgomery,
Mich. M'Laughlen, Jane Bevens.

DIED.

Catherine Neese,
Fredk. Jacobus Vanden Houven.

Remaining in the Hospital 54, 20 of whom are on the recovery.

Interred from city and suburbs 10
City Hospital 2

Total 12

PHILIP S. PHYSICK.

CHRISTOPHER DARRAH, *Steward.*

By order of the Board of Managers.

WILLIAM JONES, *President.*

Attest, TIMOTHY PAXSON, *Clerk.*

THIRTEEN new cases of the prevailing fever, reported for the last 24 hours by 15 physicians.

List of all the Burials in the several Grave Yards of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, as taken from the books kept by Clergymen, Sextons, &c.

Names of the Burial Grounds.	Adults.	Children.
Christ Church	0	1
St. Peter's	0	0
St. Pauls	0	0
Fifft Presbyterian	0	0
Second Presbyterian	0	0
Third Presbyterian	0	0
Scots Presbyterian	0	0
Associate Church	0	0
St. Mary's Church	0	1
Trinity Church	0	0
Friends'	2	0
Free Quakers'	0	0
Swedes'	0	0
German Lutheran	0	0
German Reformed Presbyterian	1	0
Moravians'	1	0
Baptists'	1	0
Methodists'	0	0
Universalists'	0	0
Jews'	0	0
City Hospital	12	0
Kensington	0	0
Coates's	0	0
Total for the last 24 hours	17	2

TAKE CARE OF THE SWINDLER.

WE, the subscribers think it our duty to notify the public of the conduct of a man whom we conceive to be as great a deceiver as ever we had knowledge of, and whose drift appears to be, to cheat and defraud every person over whom he can by intrigue get the advantage. The person we are about to describe came to the state of Delaware about the 25th of last month, in the stage from the Eastern shore of Virginia—brought a wife whom he married about four weeks before, a step daughter and a negro lad—appeared here by the name of Henry Penn Wharton, representing himself to be the great grand-son of William Penn, the first proprietor of Pennsylvania; had told, as we are credibly informed since, in the southern states, that he was formerly married to a sister of governor Mifflin; that he owned many shares in the bank of Pennsylvania, and that he was concerned in three stores in Philadelphia; that he held in the right of his children, a considerable property in the Conestoga manor. Warner Mifflin, one of the subscribers hereto, travelling from the Eastern shore of Virginia, at Snow Hill met with the aforesaid person, who introduced himself as Henry Penn Wharton, of Philadelphia, mentioning that he had been in Virginia and the Carolinas, rehearsing to him divers respectable characters in the different states, which this subscriber new; and just as he was about to start from the public house at Snow Hill, said Wharton requested the loan of some money till he got into the neighbourhood of Dover, where he intended to stop till he should write up for his son to bring carriages to take them into Lancaster, county, in consequence of the fever in Philadelphia, when he got 25 dollars. On his arrival a Dover, he wrote to Daniel Mifflin, one of the subscribers hereto, requesting him expeditiously to send carriages to take them to his house, about 3 miles distant, which was done; and he appeared to conduct so well, as to be respected by the neighbours, having lately married the relict of colonel Curl, of Hampton, in Virginia.

Notwithstanding his apparent genteel carriage, there were some things that excited suspicion. W. Mifflin setting off a few days after for Philadelphia to attend the yearly meeting of Friends, where it was natural to conclude enquiry would be made respecting this in some sort suspected person, he accordingly started the day after, under pretence of going to Downing's-town, in Pennsylvania, after carriages himself, to take his wife and step-daughter up to Lancaster, purposing to return in 6 days. Inquiry was made in Philadelphia, but no such person was known there; this circumstance was kept from his wife 'till the time appointed for his return had elapsed, when it was opened to her; she found means to get to his trunk, and found among some of the papers, a certificate signed with the names of Warner Mifflin, Thomas Mifflin, William Miller, and Jonathan Mifflin, certifying that he was a member of the friends society; that he was about to travel into several southern settlements of Friends &c. We have very clear information, that when in the settlements where they lived southward, he pretended that he was a member; but very different when remote from them. Many clear circumstances have turned up since, to prove him a grand imposter, and a vile rascal, and not worthy of a place in the world; for since his departure, many exertions have been made to find out who he really is, and his place of abode. Some papers left behind in the trunk, afforded a clue whereby we have come at the full knowledge of him, from the time of his coming into this country. He came from Ireland into the neighbourhood of Lancaster, when about 16 years of age; his real name is Hugh Workman, and has at this time a wife and four children, within about 5 miles of Lancaster, in the most abject poverty, who have been seen very lately by Jonathan Hunn, one of the subscribers hereto, who went there in search of him, and who was there informed that he married a wife about four years ago in North Carolina, brought her to Philadelphia, and soon after took all her money, and left her to suffer.

The wife he married in Hampton of Virginia, is a woman of excellent breeding, whom he has also robbed of all he could get. There was considerable of money put into his hands by Thomas Martin, a lawyer of Snow Hill, to send to a client in Philadelphia, and some by George Ross, also of said place. He bought a horse of D. Mifflin and paid not a farthing, and borrowed a saddle of J. Hunn, and bridle of George Truett, of Camden.

The villainous swindler that we are about to point out to the public, is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a ruddy complexion, corpulent, about 45 years of age, somewhat grey; he can speak the German language; has lost one of his fore teeth We think this ought to be published all over the United States, for the good of its inhabitants, as all are in danger from the ravages of such swindlers, and all printers are desired to publish the same.

WARNER MIFFLIN,
DANIEL MIFFLIN,
JONATHAN HUNN.

Camden, 10th mo. 4h, 1798.

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Insurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE against FIRE, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risque. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to those wholly wooden. And in both cases, the stile of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be understood by the parties.

1st. The Insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expense than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were understood by the Insurers at the time the former insurance was made; but the payment of the premium is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property; it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th Goods held in trust, or on consignment, may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force, or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a years premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to Houses and other Buildings.

1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose; also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

Respecting *goods* in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to be insured; but in the last particular minuteness of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glass, china ware or porcelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moistures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be answered.

By order of the Board,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

Office of the Insurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.
Feb. 14. 1amtf

Mills, Portage, &c.

TO BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

TO be leased, for a term not less than three, nor more than seven years, a VALUABLE PROPERTY at the Seneca-Falls, in the county of Onondago, and state of New-York, on the Banks of the Seneca-river, two miles west of the Cayuga-ferry, and eleven miles east of Geneva.

This establishment consists of an excellent grist mill, saw mill, dwelling house, barn, and a portage or carrying place, with between thirty and forty acres of land, under good improvement, and as much more in the vicinity, as may be required for future improvement.

The grist mill is a handsome, new and well finished building, of 50 by 30 feet, 3 stories high and furnished with a run of excellent Burr stones and another of Esopus' stones, of the best quality—and the most approved boults, &c. calculated to make all the different qualities of flour for exportation or for home consumption: It is accessible by water from every part of the Cayuga lake and Seneca-river, as well as from the Seneca-lake—and from its situation, commands a very extensive and encreasing custom: The stream on which it stands, being the outlet of the Seneca-lake, the mill can never be in want of water; and as it has been kept working during the severest season of the last winter, it is not liable to be impeded by frost:

The saw mill is also new, situated on the same stream, now furnished with an ample stock of logs, of which a supply may at all times be procured by land or water, of the best quality:

The dwelling house is well calculated for the use of the miller, is new, and sufficiently large: The barn is about 40 feet square, and entirely new:

The portage is 3-4ths of a mile in length, along the Seneca-falls—over which were passed in the last year, nearly two hundred boats with their contents; this object is already productive of a handsome income, which must be increasing and permanent:

Among the many advantages of this situation, must be numbered the fertility of the surrounding country—being the best improved part of the county of Onondaga—the concentration of intercourse by land and water, the Geneseee flateroad passing through it, as well as all water carriage to Geneva, and the counties of Ontario and Steuben; which renders it a most eligible stand for a Store or Tavern—The river and lakes abound in fish and fowl, and the country with deer and other game.

Besides the mills already erected at this place, it is calculated for any additional water works that may be found necessary—Fulling mill, bark mill tannery, forges, &c. may be erected at a small expence—Iron ore may be brought in boats from the Cayuga lake; and it is thought to abound in the neighborhood.

The stock on hand will be sold to the lessee, and the cattle, utensils, smith's forge, &c. may be sold or let the premises.

If a purchase should offer for the whole or an undivided part of the premises it will be sold.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to mr. WILHELMUS MYNDERSE, at the Seneca falls, or to the subscriber, at Scheneclady.

STEPHEN N. BAYARD.
june 25 2aw2m

Federal Mills,

ADJOINING Georgetown, and the City of Washington, will be offered at Public Sale, on the 10th day of September next, at the Union Tavern, if not previously sold at Private sale.

Those mills in point of situation for business and natural advantages are generally admitted to be equal to any in America. The Merchant Mill is a large brick house, eighty feet by fifty, almost new, in which are erected four pair of Burr millstones with elevators, hopperboys and bolting cloths, completely finished and constructed in such a manner that the whole of the mills may manufacture flour at the same time. The country mill which is erected near the other, is entirely new, a strong stone building, containing one pair of stones, and built in such a manner that the second pair may be put up with little expence. This mill is conveniently finished, and calculated to carry on extensively, country work, of which it gets a constant supply. There is belonging to the said mills 27¼ acres of land, the whole of which will be sold with the mills.

One third of the purchase money will be required in sixty days from the day of sale, and for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH E. ROWLES,
Surviving partner of
JOSEPH E. ROWLES & Co.
Georgetown, july 13. 23—3awts

LANDING,

At South Street wharf, the cargo of the ship Connecticut, from Batavia—

About 300 tons of Java Coffee,
of the growth of 1794 and 1795
60 tons of Java Sugar,
In cannisters—for sale by
PETER BLIGHT,

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
150 hhds. choice Jamaica Sugars
Jamaica rum in hhds
Brandy 1st and 4th proof in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks
Madeira in pipes
Old Batavia Arrack
july 2 §

FOR SALE,

A FARM on the road leading to State Island, within four and an half miles of Philadelphia, containing 45 acres in the highest state of cultivation—25 acres of which is meadow, the remainder upland. There are on the premises, a new frame House and Barn, with an excellent kilchen garden, containing a great number of frit Trees.—Immediate possession will be given.

For terms apply to
Thomas W. Francis,
july 18. No. 98 South Third street.

To be Let,

An airy three Story Brick House,

ON the South side of Filbert Street, between Eighth and Ninth street, formerly occupied as the Surveyor General's Office—Enquire at No. 111, Chesnut Street.
august 10 co5t

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, viz.

	dolls.
For and upon every coach	15
upon every chariot	12
upon every post chariot	12
upon every post chaise	12
upon every phaeton, with or without top	9
upon every coachee	9
upon other carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses, or curtains	9
upon four-wheel carriages, having frame posts and tops, with steel springs	6
upon four-wheel top carriages, with wooden or iron springs on jacks	3
upon carricles with tops	3
upon chaises with tops	3
upon chairs with tops	3
upon sulkies with tops	3
upon other two wheel top carriages	3
upon two wheel carriages with steel or iron springs	3
For and upon all other two wheel carriages	2
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars	2

The Collector of the revenue of the first division of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania, will attend daily until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on carriages, at Germantown, on the Main street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia, of which all persons possessed of such carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

To all retail dealers in wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licenses will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of wines in a less quantity, or in less quantities, than 30 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing spirituous liquors in less quantities than twenty gallons, at the same time and at the same place, by

JAMES ASH,
Collector of the 1st division of the 1st Survey of the district of Pennsylvania.
Office of Inspection at Germantown, 22d August, 1798.

☞ Every denomination of Stamps to be had at said office.

☞ The Stamp Press is removed to the Office of Inspection in Germantown, on the Main Street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia,—where attendance will be given for the accommodation of those who wish any instruments stamped, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ugu ta 22

For Sale at Public Auction,

ON THE PREMISES,

FOUR LOTS on Harper and Keith's wharf, in Alexandria, on the 26th day of October next, if not sold at private sale before that time. One of these lots is near the end of the wharf, twenty feet beyond which the water is two fathoms deep, about forty feet out three fathoms, fifty feet out the water is four fathoms, and grows deeper until it comes to the channel, which is about seventy feet from the end of the wharf. There is as much dirt belonging to the bank as will level the wharf, which may want raising about a foot near the end. There is in this sale an half acre lot very fit for a tavern; it is well watered, and an excellent stand for that business. This property will be sold for ready money, and altogether or separate, as may best suit the purchaser; it lays on the lower side of Alexandria, which is now improving very fast. A sketch of the ground may be seen in the hands of the Printer hereof. For terms at private sale, apply to WM. HARTSHORNE, or to the subscriber, in Alexandria.

JOHN HARPER.
september 3 raw8w

Wants Employment,

A YOUNG MAN, who has served a regular apprenticeship to the mercantile business in this city, wishes to engage in a Counting house or office, writes a good hand and understands accounts, can be well recommended and security given if required. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.
june 21 3awtf

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one, and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut street.
cbruary 2. eodtf

Patent Ploughs,

TO be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Atsion Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton, Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better, are kept in order at less expence and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.

Who has for Sale;
Or to Lease for a term of Years,
A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon state of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan esq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.
july 17 2awtf

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, NO. ELEVENTH-STREET,
18 Bags Fresh Cloves.
Willings & Francis.
june 29. dtf

AN ACT

For the relief of the Refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That to satisfy the claims of certain persons claiming lands under the resolutions of Congress, of the twenty-third of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and the thirteenth of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, as refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia, the Secretary for the Department of War, be, and is hereby authorized and directed to give notice in one or more of the public papers of each of the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, New-Hampshire and Pennsylvania, to all persons having claims under the said resolutions, to transmit to the War-office, within two years after the passing of this act, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no other persons shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act, than those of the following descriptions, or their widows and heirs, viz. First, those heads of families, and single persons, not members of any such families, who were residents in one of the provinces aforesaid, prior to the fourth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and who abandoned their settlements, in consequence of having given aid to the United Colonies or States, in the revolutionary War against Great-Britain, or with intention to give such aid, and continued in the United States, or in their service, during the said war, and did not return to reside in the dominions of the king of Great-Britain, prior to the twenty-fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. Secondly, the widows and heirs of all such persons as were actual residents, as aforesaid, who abandoned their settlements, as aforesaid, and died within the United States, or in their service during the said war: and thirdly, all persons who were members of families at the time of their coming into the United States, and who during the war, entered into their service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the proof of the several circumstances necessary to entitle the applicants to the benefits of this act, may be taken before a judge of the supreme or district court of the United States, or a judge of the supreme or superior court, or the first justice or first judge of the court of common pleas or county court of any State.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That at the expiration of fifteen months from and after the passing of this act, and from time to time thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Secretary for the Department of War, to lay such evidence of claims as he may have received, before the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, and with them, proceed to examine the testimony, and give their judgment what quantity of land ought to be allowed to the individual claimants, in proportion to the degree of their respective services, sacrifices and sufferings, in consequence of their attachment to the cause of the United States; allowing to those of the first class a quantity not exceeding one thousand acres; and to the last class, a quantity not exceeding one hundred, making such intermediate classes as the resolutions aforesaid, and distributive justice, may, in their judgment require, and make report thereof, to Congress. And in case any such claimant shall have sustained such losses and sufferings, or performed such services for the United States, that he cannot justly be classed in any one general class, a separate report shall be made of his circumstances, together with the quantity of land that ought to be allowed him, having reference to the foregoing ratio: *Provided,* that in considering what compensation ought to be made by virtue of this act, all grants except military grants, which may have been made by the United States, or individual States, shall be considered at the just value thereof, at the time the same were made, respectively, either in whole or in part, as the case may be, a satisfaction to those who may have received the same: *Provided also,* that no claim under this law, shall be assignable until after report made to Congress, as aforesaid, and until the said lands be granted to the persons entitled to the benefit of this act.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That all claims in virtue of said resolutions of Congress, which shall not be exhibited as aforesaid, within the time by this act limited, shall forever thereafter be barred.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved, April 7, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

☞ *Pursuant to the above Act,* Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims under the resolutions of Congress, of the 23d of April, 1783, and the 13th of April, 1785, to transmit to the War-Office within two years after the passing of the said Act, *viz.* the 7th day of April, 1798, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

In the proof of Claims, a strict attention must be paid to the requisitions of the 2d and 3d Sections of the Act.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.
july 19 2aw6w

AURORA OFFICE,

October 10, 1798.

Reports having been circulated that THE AURORA was not to be re-published,—The public are hereby respectfully informed that the want of hands alone has prevented its republication several days ago; but that such arrangements are now making as will assure the appearance of the paper in the course of the present, or the first week of the next month.

§ 8t

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a certain person swindled from me on the first inst. by giving me in lieu thereof a forged check on the Bank of North America, a note of that date, drawn in my favour by Mr. John Travis; and payable in six months, for three thousand four hundred and fifty seven dollars and forty-six cents. ALL persons are desired not to receive any transfer of it, as it will not be paid by either the drawer or endorser unless recovered by law.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Race Street.
august 6.

This Day Published,

And for sale at the Office of the Editor, No. 119 Chesnut-street,
(Price 1-8th of a Dollar,)
AN ORATION,
Pronounced July 4, 1798,
At the request of the Inhabitants of the Town of *BOSTON,* in commemoration of the anniversary of American Independence.
By JOSIAH QUINCY.

"The inroads upon our public liberty, call for reparation—The wrongs we have sustained, call for—*Justice.* That Reparation and that Justice, may yet be obtained, by *Union, Spirit,* and *Firmness.* But to *divide* and *conquer* was the maxim of the Devil in the garden of Eden, and to *disunite* and *enslave* hath been the principle of all *his* votaries from that period to the present."

Observations on the Boston Port-Bill, &c. p. 78 by the late J. Quincy, jun.
august 11

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

JUNE 27, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of Congress, so much of the act entituled "An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, and Indents of Interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said Certificates, and Indents of Interest, at the Treasury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the said Indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said Certificates, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

That the principal sums of the said Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, will be discharged after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said Certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the Acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
june 28 1awtf

General Post-Office,

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States on the following routes will be received at this office until the 20th day of September next inclusive.

1. From Pittsburg P. by Cannonsburg, Washington, West-Liberty, Wheeling and Willstown to Zanes at the mouth of Licking-creek, on the Muskingum, estimated 140 miles.

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanes the next Monday by 8 P. M.

Returning—Leave Zanes every Tuesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Pittsburg the next Friday by 10 A. M.

2. From Zanes, at the mouth of Licking Creek on the Muskingum, by Chilicothe and Massey's to Maysville in Kentucky; estimated 140 miles.

Leave Zanes every Tuesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Maysville the next Friday by 10 A. M.

Returning—Leave Maysville every Friday by 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanesthe next Monday by 8 P. M.

The carriage of the mails to commence on the first day of November next and continue until the first day of October 1800. Payments will be made quarterly.

The usual penalties for delays and failures will be stipulated in the contract.

Joseph Habersham,
Post-Master General.
Philadelphia, July 13, 1798. m&th6w

HEALTH OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 1st May, 1798.

Extract of an act to alter and amend the Health Laws of this Commonwealth, passed 4th April 1798.

Sect. 8. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every housekeeper within the city of Philadelphia, the townships of the Northern Liberties and Moyamensing, and district of Southwark, within a mile of the limits of the city, taking in boarders arriving by sea or by land, from any foreign port or place, and having any boarder in his or her family, who shall be taken sick of any disease whatsoever, between the first day of May and the first day of November in any year, within twenty days next after such boarder shall come to lodge in his or her house, shall within 24 hours next after the knowledge of such sickness, make report at the Health-Office of the name of such sick person, the time of his or her arrival at the house and of his or her being taken sick, and of the name and place of abode of such housekeeper; whereupon the Physician of the Health-Office shall forthwith visit the patient, and report to the office his opinion of the nature of such disease, that measures may be taken to prevent the spreading of the infection; and if any housekeeper shall neglect to give information in the manner and within the time aforesaid, and shall be thereof convicted, in any court of criminal jurisdiction within this Commonwealth upon indictment by verdict or confession, he or she shall forfeit and pay a fine to the use of the said hospital, not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be imposed at the discretion of the court, according to the circumstances of greater or less aggravation attending each particular case.

By order of the Board of Health,
WM. ALLEN, Health Officer,
18w3m of the Port of Philadelphia.

The Public are hereby informed,

THAT I did not mean to authorise Col. William Nichols to declare, that I would not pay, unless recovered by law, my note alluded to in his caution of the 6th of August, published in the Gazette of the United States of last evening. I sincerely lament his loss, and told him I would do all I could do consistently with my credit to serve him, but went no further.

JOHN TRAVIS.
august 7 §

Mails for South-Carolina & Georgia,

PACKETS are now provided for carrying the Public mails by water between Philadelphia and Charleston. They will leave Philadelphia on Friday's. The post by land will be continued twice a week until an experiment is made in regard to the expedition and regularity of the packets. If any person chuses to have their letters sent by land only, they will please to write the word *Land* upon the letters: otherwise they will be sent by that conveyance which will first start after the letters are left in the post-office.

Joseph Habersham,
Post-Master General.
Philadelphia, August 13, 1798. §